matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE 2 8:20 Too Much Johnson.

GARRICK THEATRE 2 8:15 A Day and a Night.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2 8:20 Stranger in New. KOSTER & RIAL'S ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2:39-8:30-Great Naval Show.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—S:15—Concert.

MANHATTAN BEACH—3:20—7. Victor Herbert's Band
Sepain's Manila and Fireworks—6. The Serenade.

MANHATTAN THEATRE—2. The Tutle.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2. S:15. The New South.

PASTOR'S—12 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

MAILACK'S THEATRE—2. S:20—The Meddier.

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LONG BEACH HOTEL

open until Sopt. 6.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor. will remain open

New York Daily Tribme.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A report is current in London to the effect that Great Britain and Germany have signed an agreement which embraces an ofsigned an agreement which embraces an offensive and defensive alliance; in return for
Germany's support in Egypt, England agrees
to recognize Germany's claims in Syria.

According to a London newspaper Lord Salisbury will assure the Czar of England's desire
to co-operate in promoting the Czar's peace
scheme.——The Philippine insurgents have
invaded the southern islands, with the view of
seizing everything possible before peace is setided: they captured two islands.——M. tled; they captured two islands. — M. Cavaignac, the French Minister of War, held a conference with two other Ministers regarding the Dreyfus case, it is supposed that the question of revision was discussed; a Paris newspaper asserts that several army officers have decided to resign and divulge all they know of the Dreyfus case. —— The Budapest news-papers report the discovery of a plot to murder the Hungarian Premier.

DOMESTIC.—The Interstate Commerce Commission decided that the Canadian Pacific Railroad was not entitled to differential passenger rates. —— The Joint High American-Canadian Commission at Quebec adjourned until September 20. —— Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mornon Church, died in San Francisco. —— The gold reserve reached the highest point since its establishment. —— General Wheeler made a comprehensive statement of the causes which led up to the present condition of the soldiers led up to the present condition of the soldiers at Montauk, setting forth that the movement upon Santiago was in consequence of news from Admiral Sampson that the city could be taken by prompt action.

CITY.—The President arrived in New-York and departed for Camp Wikoff in the evening; on the train with him from Long Island City were Vice-President Hobart. Secretary Alger. Senator Proctor and others. — The 1st Bat-talion of the New-York Naval Reserves reached the city and paraded up Breadway, being re-viewed on the journey by Mayor Van Wyck and President McKinley. — The continuance of the hot wave resulted in an alarming number of deaths and prostrations. Seven members of New-York regiments who had succumbed to disease contracted in Cuba and in Southern camps were buried with military honors. There was little change in the local political sit-uation; it was said, however, that the reports received by Senator Platt all favored Colonel Stocks were dull and irregular.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy, with continued high temperature. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest 82 average 881. lowest, 82; average, 881/4.

AMERICAN TEMPER.

There is not so much shouting in Democratic conventions and councils as there was a month ago about the frightful perlls of territorial acquisition. Apparently the leaders have been hearing from the people, and have found that the less they say about the unwisdom of keeping territory which has been legitimately ac quired through a war undertaken from the noblest and most unselfish motives, and conducted with such vigor and success as to command the admiration of the world, the better for them. They have probably begun to discover, also, that the average American has a bigger pride in his country than ever before, and a stronger desire to see it take a place in the front rank of the world's civilizing and progressive forces. Small politicians are likely to suppose that the ideas of the people are as narrow and seifish as their own. If they ever were, the Nation's conception of its place in the world has been altered by the events of

It is true that Americans desire an economical government. They do not want to spend countless millions for fuss and feathers, for display and pretence of officials chosen as agents of the people, for a big and utterly useless Army, standing around idle and eating up the bread of workers without having power to render any practical service of value to the millions. In that feeling there has been no change. The country does not want an idle and useless standing Army any more than it has in times past. But your average American, if unwilling to pay a dollar for nothing, has always shrewdness enough to pay a dollar for something worth more than that sum. An idle Army he does not want. But an Army necessary or in the highest degree useful to the country he pays for without hesitation. He counts with keen intelligence the standing of the United States among nations as worth a large sum to the people and the wage-earners. He counts the power to defend every American interest by land or sea, in any quarter of the world, worth something. He has sense enough to know that rich and productive colonies may be made by American enterprise and progressiveness worth infinitely more than such possessions have been or ever could be to such other Powers as have used them only for pasture land on which their politicians and younger sons were fed.

It is interesting, and yet wide of the mark, to consider what her colonies have been worth to Spain. Cuba and Porto Rico have cost her much, because they have not been so governed as to develop their resources or the productive power of their people, and because they have been so intolerably misgoverned and plundered as to involve enormous outlay every year to prevent or suppress insurrections. They have cost her much because her administration has been so dishonest that a large part of the revenue due from such colonies has been stolen by her officials and the hordes of contractors in league with them. They have cost still more because, with stolid stupidity, Spain has strangled their trade, and consequently her own revenue, by efforts to compel these provinces to buy from Spanish merchants and manufacturers or not at all. Yet these Spanish colonies. with all these losses and plunderings and crushing forms of misrule, have paid her a large

It is not merely a question of money to the

sum expended this year without a murmur of complaint, not in the hope of any territorial acquisition or ultimate profit, but in a grand effort to drive barbarism and tyranny from American waters: It is becoming clear, even tleian, that the Nation stands ready to spend many millions more, if necessary, in order to complete an honorable work in which it has engaged. What it will cost or whether it will soon begin to result in profit, ninety-nine Americans out of a hundred have not yet once asked. To them it is a thing worth doing and a thing which the richest Nation on earth can well afford to do. Mean or stingy, Americans never have been. But they want something for their money, and one of the things they value most is a leading place among the nations which use vast wealth and power for lofty and unselfish purposes. If Democrats have not known that they have yet to learn much of American character.

THE CHALLENGE HERE.

Those unenviable persons who are always willing to predict and, if necessary, invent perplexities and disagreements to mar a pleasurable prospect have apparently been left without an occupation so far as the projected race for the America's Cup is concerned. The most captious and gloomy individual in the world would find it hard to give a reason for complaining of the way in which everybody authorized to represent Sir Thomas Lipton has spoken of the matter since his intention was first made public. It was said at the outset by himself and by others in his behalf that he qualities of American yachtsmen, was sure that he should receive the fairest possible treatment. and, being intensely anxious for a race, would insist on no special conditions, but cordially agree to such terms as might be agreeable to the New-York Yacht Club. There has been no deviation from this generous attitude, and Yacht Club who arrived yesterday with the challenge are already quoted as sustaining it in every particular.

It has been said that the challenger favored a 70-footer instead of a 90-footer, and the reply of Mr. Fife, the designer, to an inquiry on this point yesterday made it possible to infer that such was the fact; but he said distinctly that insistence upon that restriction, or any other, had never been thought of. Mr. Fife added: "We want a race, and no hitch will occur so far as we are concerned." If Sir Thomas Lipton and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club prefer 70-foot yachts for a race of this character they are by no means alone in their preference. It has often been contended on this side of the water that the big boats were rather an artificial contrivance to carry sail than a natural evolution in marine architecture. It is not impossible that this view may obtain strong support here at the present time, and that in consequence the challenging club may find its inclination shared in case the report referred to is correct. At all events, there will be no controversy over the matter. It has also been asserted, obviously with no

better warrant, that Sir Thomas's representatives were averse to racing in New-York waters, and would urge the choice of the Newport course, in the belief that interference on the part of excursion boats could not be prevented here. The fact appears to be that whereas Newport may be suggested as a possibillty by either side, this, like every other detail, will be settled without the presentation of anything like a demand, or even a claim, on the part of the challenger. It may reasonably enough be taken into consideration, for the Newport course has had some advocates among American yachtsmen. But we cannot suppose that there is any probability of its being selected for the international race next year. at all favorable, and, moreover, such objections declare war against all Powers hostile to this as have been made to the course off Sandy country. Thereupon the precious scheme was Hook from time to time have been exagger- abandoned. ated Lord Dunrayen had much to say on the subject of interference three years ago, but he are not prepared to say. But certainly indicawas never able to prove his case. It is true tions and almost inevitable conviction are that that intense interest and an enormous attendance have produced some embarrassments and caused some trouble in the past, but it is doubtful if the difficulty and annovance have been greater here than they often have been in English waters, or would be if another course were chosen for next year's race. It may safely be assumed that every precaution will be taken to avoid cause for complaint, and that experience will suggest means of improving the arrangements.

We offer to the committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club a hearty welcome to New-York. They are here on a most honorable and agreeable errand, and we hope they will complete it in a manner entirely satisfactory to

THE TOWN OF COLUMNUS.

The Spaniard has precedents for moving the bones of his heroes. His patron saint underwent post-mortem travels of a most astonishing sort, and it does not seem to have entered into the heart of the Iberian to protect his rest with any Shakespearian curses. If Columbus had foreseen how Spain, which misused him while living, would move his remains about the world perhaps he would have uttered anothemas, sure that the superstition of his adopted countrymen would insure for his chain-freed limbs peace undisturbed. But he did not. He died in poverty at Valladolid, and then Ferdinand, who would not give to a man justice, gave to a corpse honors; and the bones of the great discoverer, tenanting one tomb after another, at last reached the Cathedral of Havana, where they served Spanish pride far more than Spain did them honor. Now, in the same spirit, Spanjards are proposing to dig them up again to keep them within the limits of their shrinking great-

That scheme raises the question: Where is Columbus's fitting resting-place? Is it in the New World or the Old? Is it in Spain or in progressive America? Doubtless the worldwide empire of Ferdinand and Charles V and Philip II was nearer the ideal of Columbus than any Western republic, whether Spanish or Anglo-Saxon. He belonged to his time and his race, and his new world was not the world of religious and political freedom. He would probably have recoiled at the suggestion that the hemisphere which he opened to mankind would in a few years become the stronghold of everything he had been taught to regard as subversive of Christian civilization. The Spain of to-day would be much more familiar soil to him than Cuba under American supervision. And yet, if he is conscious of events in this world, would he not choose to have his tomb among those who made the actuality of this New World tenfold greater even than his stupendous dream, rather than among those who frittered away the magnificent power he gave them, and could not even retain possession of his place of sepulchre? Columbus belongs emphatically to the Western Hemisphere. He came from medieval Europe, and he brought many of the ideas of mediaval Europe with him. But his heart was here. From here he was sent home in chains. Back here he came in adversity, with his last desperate thirst for discovery, and here, after Spain had let him die miserably in her borders, he

beginning to suspect. They have seen a vast change rulers. But while the lands which he found stand above the sea they will be his lands beyond the power of any occupant to change it, beyond the power of any adventurer or mapmaker or any prevalence of other names to rob him of his glory. To Ferdinand and Isabella to the comprehension of a Democratic poll- Columbus gave his New World, but he could not keep them from throwing it away. Now that it is thrown away, we may be sure that he would say that he belonged with the land which the Spaniards had misused as they misused its discoverer, rather than with the spendthrifts who squandered his richest gains.

The tomb in Havana Cathedral is the shrine of the Western Hemisphere. From the capes of Labrador to the Strait of Magellan all peoples turn to it with reverence. While Spain held Cuba she was the custodian of the discoverer's relies. When she departs a new warden must assume the charge. Watchers may prove unworthy, guards may change, but the shrine is not moved without sacrilege. If the Cuba which Spain robbed and oppressed for three hundred years was a fit grave for Columbus, Cuba under civilized government will not be less so. If his bones could rest amid Weyler's butcheries he will sleep soundly until the archangel's final trumpet blast. Let him rest, then, where the life of a new civilization which would not have been except for him will flow around him, where he will be reckoned the pioneer in a glorious work with a yet unfolding future, not linked with failure and left to moulder with the rotting relics of a past.

AID FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A large proportion of New-York's thousands of volunteer soldiers will soon be at home; but felt absolute confidence in the sportsmanlike many of them, owing to physical weakness caused by sickness, will be unable for some time to earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. Others who have the strength may not succeed in obtaining work immediately, having lost, while away from the State, their places in various trades. The United States Army paymasters and the paymasters of members of the committee of the Royal Ulster the State in many cases anfortunately have not paid off these men, and they are without money

These circumstances, we are glad to see, are beginning to attract attention. In Buffalo, in advance of the coming home of the 65th Regiment, measures were taken to aid the soluers until they could get employment. A prominent citizen, Mr. Christian Klinck, in sending a con tribution to the secretary of the Relief Committee which has been caring for the families of volunteers, suggested that considerable money would be needed for some time to come, not only to support the soldiers' families, but to take care of the soldiers themselves. Mr. Klinck's suggestion has met with a cordial reception in Buffalo, and a strong effort is being made to carry it out. The Relief Committee has aided 175 families thus far, at a total cost of \$7,000, and will now seek to aid the soldiers as well. The excellent example of Buffalo should be followed by other citles and villages

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

A story about the attitude of European nations or their governments toward the United States during the war with Spain has been frequently repeated, always to the same effect, but each time with added detail and augmented authority. It is, briefly, that the Continental Powers, or at least the chief three of them, proposed that the Concert of Europe should intervene, for the purpose of "rescuing Spain, "humiliating America and asserting European "supremacy in the foreign complications of the "Western World." This proposition was made to the British Government, whose assent and co-operation were, of course, essential to its success. Lord Salisbury's reply was unhesttating and emphatic. Great Britain not only would not join in any such undertaking, but if the other Powers persisted in it she would Some of the conditions prevailing there are not at once join forces with the United States and

The story It has a considerable basis of truth. Almost exactly such a thing occurred three-quarters of a century ago. If then, why not now? One thing is beyond doubt, that if the first part of the story is true the last part also is. It would be pleasant to believe that the first part is not true, and that no such hostile plan was ever formed against us. But if the first part be, unhappily, true, it is particularly pleasant and gratifying to realize the truth of the last part, and to know that so inestimable a service was rendered to us by our kin beyond the sea.

This Nation has cherished no animosity against Continental Europe for the antics of the Holy Alliance. It will cherish none against it for this unfriendly proposition, if such indeed was made. It will remember the latter, as it does the former, as something of merely historical and academic interest. But it wil remember the friendship of Great Britain in this emergency with gladness and with grat itude that no lapse of time will diminish. There have been many occurrences this year which Americans will cherish as precious memories but nothing, perhaps, superior to or more sig nificant than this, that the old Mother Country was ready to stand with us, and for us, agains a world in arms. Whatever else may be for gotten, that will be vitally remembered.

SPAIN'S MENACE TO SPAIN.

The stricken Iberian Kingdom finds its most formidable foe at home. The acts of its own political leaders threaten to be more deadly than Dewey's guns. The attitude now assumed by Sefior Silvela is at once disappointing and ominous. It is, moreover, surprising and unexpected. Taken by Weyler or by Senor Romero y Robledo, it would have been accepted as a matter of course. But something better was looked for from Señor Silvela. Instead, he has done what must be regarded as a most unfortunate thing for Spain. He has refused to take part himself in the peace negotiations with the United States, or to permit any of his Conservative colleagues to do so. He is not willing, he says, to share the grave responsibility of concluding a treaty which will mean defeat and loss to Spain. He wants Senor Sagasta and the Liberals to bear that load alone. Then, he expects, they will be turned out of office, and he and his followers, free from the odium of having yielded to America, will succeed them. That is his programme, unhesitatingly avowed in advance.

We may, if we take a shortsighted view of it, reckon it shrewd politics. But what can we say of its patriotism or its statesmanshin? Spain is in dire straits. She is face to face with the most serious crists in her recent history. Her very existence may be at stake. And one of her foremost men, whose name has been for years synonymous with sound indement and incorruptible integrity, refuses to do anything to help her out of her troubles. Why? Not because he has not an opportunity, nor because he has not the ability. He has both. No, but just because it might not be to his partisan advantage to do so; because by standing aloof and letting his country shift as best she can be may gain some partisan advantage; because, in brief, his own party fortunes are esteemed above the welfare and security of the found sepulchre, with two continents for his fatherland. That is a hard thing to say, but monument. Nations may grow rich and decay. Senor Silvela himself has said it of himself;

average American, as Democratic leaders are Peoples may engage in wars. Countries may otherwise it would be incredible. Made certain, on indubitable authority, it can be regarded only with grievous disappointment and apprehension

For it means not only that in these important negotiations Spain is to be deprived of the counsel and support of some of her best men. but that these latter mean to make political capital out of her distresses. It means that in foreign affairs the Spanish nation is not to present a united front, but it is to be divided, and foreign policy is to be subordinated to party tactics-always a deplorable and dangerous It means that instead of getting together harmoniously and patriotically trying to make the best of altered circumstances Spanlards propose to supplement a disastrous foreign war with interminable domestic bickerings and dissensions. The question of the day is not what is best for Spain, but what is best for this or that political faction. That may easily do Spain more harm than did Dewey's guns at Manila. It is a greater menace than Watson's fleet at Cadiz would have

To this country it both does and does not matter. It does not matter, because we shall go right on with our own plans and duties, no matter what Spain may or may not do. The United States will settle with the responsible Government of Spain, whether the latter represents the whole Spanish nation or not. But in another and higher sense it does matter to us. as to all friends of Spain, among whom, as some of Spain's best representatives say, we are to be reckoned. This country wishes Spain no evil. It does not desire her ruin. Nothing would please it more than to see her bind up her wounds, rally her energies, and rise from the awful tribulation of unsuccessful war into a new and better and more prosperous life. It is because her prospects of doing so are made less favorable by his action that the United States regards Senor Silvela's refusal with sincere regret. In her blindness to the need of reform in her colonial governments Spain was years ago her own enemy. In developing a factional spirit over the results of the war she is offering to herself her own worst menace.

BUSINESS RETURNS.

Whether it suits or does not suit the political or speculative interests of individuals, it is always good for the country to know exactly where it stands. The record of failures has long been regarded as "the court of last resort," so to speak, on one side of the account, as showing definitely how far business has proved disastrous at different periods. On the other side the volume of payments actually made through clearing-houses has for many years been regarded as a valuable indication of the volume of solvent business. It has sometimes happened that a collapse in business and many failures, through their influence on speculative transactions, have produced for the time an extraordinary volume of clearings, but invariably followed by collapse in exchanges also, as soon as men had liquidated. But it has never happened that extraordinary solvent payments with unusual small failures have occurred together, except in times of singular prosperity, freedom from commercial losses and a legitimate business both heavy and profitable.

The report of "Dun's Review" as to failures in August is the most remarkable ever made, because the amount of defaulted liabilities is smaller than in any other month since such records were compiled. Prior to October, 1893, the only returns of failure were by quarters, coming too infrequently to be of ready service to the business community. Dun & Co. alone have published monthly returns since that time, and the record, in which neither very high nor very low reports occurred, is as follows:

ALL COMMERCIAL	
1898. 1/5761 1896. 1895. 1894.	
Jan \$10 451 513 \$18,269 585 \$21,725,743 \$15,236,804 \$32,219,232	
Feb 9 500 64: 13.672.572 13.130.451 11.994.268 14.751,511	
Mar 12 994 411 15,575 814 25,558 941 20,482,611 17,066,290	
April 9.367.802 17.613.477 12.487,697 10.966,459 13.836,401	
May 11.130.679 11.319.289 12.296.348 10.227.006 9.870.943	
Tune 14 000 193 14 752 010 - 15 660 508 19 832 196 14 388 626	
July 10,101,455 7,117,727 15,501,095 10,443,198 10,260,435	
Aug 6.078.655 8.174.428 28.068.637 10.778.399 11.322.345	
Sept — 10,309,083 29,774,917 10,955,652 7,827,605	
Oct 9,577,751 14,880,266 15,386,760 10,738,174	
Nov . — 11.610.195 12.700.856 12.150.329 10.215.054	
Dec 15,850,150 27,361,381 24,651,858 22,895,953	

The failures in August were the smallest in any month for five years in which records exist. July failures in 1897 were the lowest until now, but exceeded those of August this year by more than a million. The statement is given by branches of business, and thus is of especial value to men in different departments of manufacture or trade or to lenders of money, and it appears that in nine out of thirteen trading classes the failures were the smallest in August for five years, and in eight of the thirteen manufacturing classes and in the brokerage or agents' class the failures were also the smallest for five years. A few large failures swelled the aggregate in boot and shoe trading, hats and caps and drygoods, but in manufacturing the record, in which neither very high nor very low aggregates appeared in any month, is as fol-

MANUFACTURING.

	1898,	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Jan	\$3,054,955	\$8,572,946	\$8,585,696	\$3,308,905	\$12,103,205
Feb	3,639,339	7,107,041	5,502,308	3,904,779	6,716,932
March	6,952,762	6,732,157	9,419,322	13,010,307	9,289,995
April	5,034,708	12,437,970	6,652,521	4,520,649	5,473,338
May	5.257,701	4,599,845	4,621,228	3,400,901	4,184,362
June	6,799,579	6,366,010	8,209,984	12,156,408	3,763,424
July	4.503,665	2,547,540	7,568,940	2,866,517	4,887,039
August .	1,881,233	3,583,967	13, 100, 249	4,131,488	4,259,643
Sept	-	3,315,917	11,810,007	5,207,110	3,184,399
October	******	2,878,842	6,939,394	6,801,941	4,118,566
Nov		4,331,280	4,659,615	4,247,983	
Dec	-	5,393,064	11,394,587	10,263,085	6,423,118

plainly indicates a high degree of commercial soundness, and not in one class, but in nearly all classes of business. It is also shown that the ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through clearing-houses for the month of August was not only the lowest recorded in any month, but the lowest by 26.5 per cent. When one stops to consider how much this comparison really means, how distinctly it contrasts the great volume of sound and healthy business with the slender returns of commercial disasters, it may be realized that the existing conditions are exceptionally favorable.

The question is asked whether ex-Confederate organizations shall be asked to parade in a peace demonstration of National veterans. "Ex-Confederates?" That means fellows who used to ride behind "Joe" Wheeler, doesn't it? Well, then, the question answers itself. Room for the "Johnny Rebs"! No place where the flag flies is too good for "Joe" Wheeler, and where he goes his old comrades must like-

during the present month, comprehensive experiments will be made with all of them, under the immediate observation of the Emperor, who will personally assume the chief command. It is expected that a new type of airship will be exhibited conquering all the difficulties which such craft have erewhile experienced. But we have heard that story before. The new one will be lucky if it gets through its trial trip without being hung up on the nearest church steeple or plunged beneath the waters of the

The rumor that the Quebec Conference has already settled the Alaska boundary dispute is only a rumor, but it may be true. The question is a simple one, though of great importance. Its answer depends upon the interpretation of the old Anglo-Russian treaty, and that can be made at Quebec as well as anywhere. After that, of course, will have to come the actual work of delimitation, by surveyors, but that

will be a task in which there will be no uncertainty and no disputes.

PERSONAL.

S. A. Knapp, LL, D., to whom the United States Government has given the unique title of "Agriculture Explorer," left this city yesterday for Van couver, whence he will sail for Japan on September 12. He is to visit Japan, China and possibly the Philippine Islands in the interests of the Department of Agriculture, and will be gone about five ment of Agriculture, and will be gone about nye months. He is instructed to arrange, if possible, for the introduction into those countries of American agriculture products, especially butter and cheese. He is also to select such seeds, fruits, etc., as will be likely to flourish in the Southern States, and in other ways he is to do everything possible to promote the interests of American farmers. He bears letters to the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan, and other institutions, and he will doubtless meet with a cordial reception in the countries to which he is accredited is accredited

The will of Albert A. Munger, the elevator man and real estate owner, of Chicago, bequeaths the Chicago Women's and Children's Charitable Hospital, \$50,000; Foundlings' Home, \$50,000; Home for Incurables, \$50,000; Half-Orphan Asylum. \$5,000. The valuable art collection in what is known as the Munger row of the Art Institute, valued at more than \$300,000, is given to the Art Institute. "Alabam ... says "The Savannah News," "con-

tributes three luminous names that will live in the history of the war with Spain. They are those of Major-General Joseph Wheeler, of intrepid courage and brilliant military ability; his daughter, Annie Laurie Early, of courage no less than her sire, but employed in a diametrically different manner, and Lieutenant Hobson."

The controversy over the title of "Father of the House of Lords" has been settled in England, and the honor acknowledged to belong to the Earl of Leicester, who has been a member for more than fifty-six years.

Miss Hamilton Griffin, a half-sister of Mary Anderson, is cultivating her voice in Germany, and will make her debut as a singer next year.

Mrs. Takahashi, whose Japanese husband is the publisher of the "Shinpo," a Hawaiian newspaper, has learned enough English in a year to become the business head of the publication.

"The Spectator," says "The Congregationalist," "well maintains its prestige as a fair and discriminating interpreter of public opinion both in Great Britain and the United States. We learn from a reliable source that the sole proprietor and the Editor of the paper is St. Loe Strachey, who was a member of the editorial staff for ten years prior to the death of the Editor, R. H. Hutton. The excellent editorials on American politics which we attributed to William Clarke were from the pen of Mr. Strachey. Of themselves they give assurance that 'The Spectator' will in no way decline from its former high standard."

Wyatt W. Randall, A. M., Ph. D., who for the last six years has occupied the chair of associate professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins University. has been elected to the science mastership at the his special branch, and his works, which have appeared in "The American Chemical Journal," "The Proceedings of the Royal Society of London" and "The Journal of the British Association." have been received with considerable attention by the leading chemists of this country and Europe. He will enter upon his new field of work at Lawrenceville on September 15.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Spanish prisoners at Seavey's Island, near Portsmouth, N. H., are getting good prices for relics. Half a dollar is demanded for a common naval button, 75 cents for a hat button and a dollar for an officer's cap button. The Vizcaya and the Cristobal Colon hatbands sell for several dollars now, and the price is steadily going up.

THE BRIDES OF DEATH.

There's a cleft in the darkling sea-coast wall That hides the town like a sheltering pall, And the Morro looks down from the precipice sheltered ships on the harbor's breast-

At the anchored ships that idly swing, Flying the flag of the Spanish King. "Nail to the mast the yellow and red,"
The grave old Spanish Admiral said;
And the lovely Infanta led the line.
And the bridesmaids followed her through the

Never a bride went down the hall, In the maze of the dance of her marriage ball, With so fine a grace or an air so free As the Spanish ships stood out to sea; And never the brides of God took veil, In the darksome depth of the convent's pale, With so lofty a mien of sacrifice As they bided the fling of the battle's dice.

Their splendrous standards streamed on high 'Gainst the turquoise blue of the tropic sky; Their polished brass-work flashes flung, Like lustrous jewels around them strung: And their bows were velled in the filmy lace Of the spray comb tossed by the charging pace.

But, ah! what terrible guests are these, Fast gliding in from the outer seas, Gliding along in drapery black
That fumes and pours from the high smoke-stack?
And, ah! what thund'rous chimes that greet
The stately advance of the bridal fleet?
But is this the peal of the wedding bell—
This roaring voice like the voice of hell?

Tis the wrathsome cry of the pitiless Fates— The voice is the voice of the sister States. Of the sister States of the slaughtered Maine, Crying aloud for the blood of Spain— Battle-ship, cruiser, torpedo-boat, That rush like dogs at the Spanish throat.

Alas, for the brides in yellow and red That out of the harbor so lightly sped. That reel and faint in the fearful dance 'Mid the choke of the smoke where the light

While ever mingles the thunder's roar With the boom of the surf on the nearing nings glance.

They were six that steered to the open sea—
The brides and the maids so swift and free—
And six are the corses that line the strand,
Prone in the pools of the tide-left sand;
And the gathering vultures circle high
O'er the stiffened limb and the death-closed eya.
—(Troy Times.

"Yellow and red." says "The Atchison Globe." "are the Spanish colors; we still have them in yellow fever and red tape."

Manning-I ventured to ask Miss Winsum if she oved me, and she evaded the question by saying loved me, and she evaded the question by saying that she respected me. Wiggins-Rather a damper upon you. Manning-Yes: I must do something to forfeit her respect.—(Boston Transcript.

"The Detroit Tribune" philosopher has discovered that sometimes when a man is said to feel his oats he is in reality feeling his corn or his rye. It is

always well to get these questions of fact put

Caller-I sent you a poem about three weeks ago.
What have you done with it?
Editor-I'm holding it. Every little while lately I get to thinking that we are not getting out as good a paper as we ought to, and then I take that poem and see how much worse the sheet might be, and that makes me cheerful again. Say, how much'll you take for it.—(Chicago News.

Says "The Boston Transcript": "The fact that the Hawaiian natives shed tears when they saw the flag of Hawaii come down for the last time has started a St. Louis antiquarian to find out how the people of upper Louisiana received their new rulers when, on March 9, 1804, that territory was transferred from Spain to the United States. From contemporary records it is learned that the French people and the Spaniards wept when they saw the flag of Spain lowered, and that only a few faint cheers greeted the Stars and Stripes when it rose above the fort at St. Louis. Yet those very Frenchmen and Spaniards soon

Pigeons, bicycles and airships are now a part of the regular equipment of the German Army, and in the autumn manœuvres, to take place

"You want an American movement, I suppose."
"You bet," replied the returned soldier who had dropped in to buy a watch.
"Triple expansion balance?" suggested the trades-

wiped away their tears, and their descendants have

had a thousandfold cause to be thankful that St.

Louis became American.'

man.
"That's right!" exclaimed the soldier. "There can't be too much expansion about it to suit me. That's the kind of American I am."
Whereupon the patriotic jeweller sold him a time-piece with a highly expanded price on it.—(Chicago Tribune.

that the city of Boston is the trustee of the fund created by Dr. Benjamin Franklin in 1790, now amounting to about \$500,000. Franklin designated that the fund should be "managed by the selectthe town, and the ministers of the oldest Episcopal, Congregational and Presbyterian churches," and it was contended before the court that this was tantamount to creating a board of trustees. The court rules in a decision written by Judge Allen that the gift to the town passed to the may be a trustee for a public charity.

"Never was giad for this im-im-pediment in my speech but once." said the man from Dearborn, who was in to see the big parade. "When was that?" Fe-fe-fellow asked me h-how much I would take for a-a-horse, and while I-I-I was t-trying to tell him s-s-sixty d-dollars he offered me a hundred."—(Detroit Free Press.

THE DRAMA.

THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. A play with a clean, clever and entertaining story, tolu in clear, bright, graceful and simple English, is almost "as rare as phoenix." It is to be found just now at the Lyceum Theatre. The simile is a convenient one, too, because just now it is necessary to go through an ordeal of even the phornix need not despise, in order to rea this or any other play,

"The Adventure of Lady Ursula" is the title of the play, by Anthony Hope, in which E. H. Sothers now appears at the Lyceum. It is a pleasant and wholesome diversion, like most things that come from the pen of this writer. The story is happly contrived, and is expressed with fine clearness and directness. It is told in abundance of action, as the story of a play should be, and in language that is refreshing, because it is sound and genuine and unpretentious. The tale has much of the in genuity of the author's more melodramatic novels such as "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Phron and the writing has some of the sparkle of 'The Dolly Dialogues." It all suggests that Mr. Hope would do well to dramatize his novels himself when such work is to be done in the future.

It is easy for Mr. Sothern to please in the maniy and congenial character which Mr. Hope has given him here. The part has the freshness of romance which, unfortunately, seems almost strange on the stage at the present moment. It has picturesqueness and dash and sentiment, and Mr. Sothern knows how to express the last quality without letting it fall into sentimentality. curious about such things will find Sir George Sylvester an authority on the code of honor, and will learn from the play an amusing number of refinements of the laws of the duello. But the effect of the play depends quite as much

on the leading woman of the company as on the leading man. And, in grasping the necessities and opportunities of an exacting part, Miss Virginia Harned has never acquitted herself more gracefully, Her masquerading in the dress of a boy is performed with thorough good taste and with excellent sense of humor. She regales her audience with many of the stage traditions of Rosalind, such as the effort to hide behind a corner of a cloak and the staggering effect of a hearty elap on the back. But Lady Ursula is not Rosalind, by any means. She is quite an original person and an altogether agreeable one. She is, as Miss Harned plays her, what such a person in such a situation always should be, always a woman while she plays the man, and, too, a woman of refinement.

The parts played by Mr. Sothern and Miss Harned are practically the play, but the company which surraounds them merits commendation. Morwhich suits him, that of a specialist on the dust who can find more paths into a quarrel than whole room full of well-intentioned gentlemen can find out of one. Royden Erlynna, Owen Fawcett and C. P. Flockton are also well cast. The stage is set in a rich and tasteful manner. It is always so for Mr. Sothern's plays, but the present example is a striking one, even at this theatre.

DEADLY EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

SIX MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED IN BLOOMINGTON, IND.

Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 2.-Six men were killed and a number were injured by a dynamite blast here this afternoon.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

C. H.
J. Augustus Rice, Bethlehem, Penn......
Prederick A. Snow
Squirrel Island Chapel Association, Squirrel
Island, Me., per E. W. Hall, treasurer
"A guest at Bread Loaf Inn"

A DINNER FOR COMMISSIONER PECK. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, who, with several member

his staff, sails to-day on the French liner La Touraine, was the principal figure at a dinner held fast evening in the main salon of the steamship. About one hundred guests were present, most of them being personal friends of the Commissioner. The was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and the pier was illuminated with electric lights. Among those present were Assistant Com-missioner-General B. D. Woodward, M. Bruwaert, Secretary of Agriculture; Major Frederick Brackett, Eugene de Bocande, Albert J. Beveridge, Casper S. Crowninshield, John W. Gates, Captain J. B. Kerr, William Penn Nixon, Willard A. Smith, Thomas W. Palmer and John R. McGibbon.

was called on for a speech, and spoke of the light in which American exhibitors regarded the Exposi-tion. Mr. Peck's visit to Paris is for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, additional space for American exhibits. He will return to this country in November.

MR. AND MRS. G. W. VANDERBILT ARRIVE. George W. Vanderbilt and his wife arrived here vesterday on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Auguste Victoria and at once went to Newport. Mrs. Vanderbilt was formerly Miss Edith Dresser, and was married to Mr. Vanderbilt at Paris in June last.

MR. BAYARD RALLIES FROM A RELAPSE. Dedham, Mass., Sept. 2.-Thomas F. Bayard had a relapse late last night, and a consultation of physicians was held, after which Mr. Bayard's physicians remained with him until morning. A second consultation was held this forenoon, and it was reported that Mr. Bayard was much better, but he was still very ill.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS WORSE. Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 2.-It was an nounced this morning that Miss Winnie Davis, the

daughter of Jefferson Davis, who is ill with gastritis here, had experienced a change for the worse. Her condition is now considered critical. JAPAN'S RAILWAY PURCHASES. Yokohama, Sept. 2.-An agitation is growing out

of the State purchase of the four trunk railroads. and reports are revived that the Government intends to raise a foreign loan of \$80,000,000 in order to complete public works.

THE DREYFUS CASE. IT MUST BE REOPENED.

From The Baltimore Sun. A desire to defend the honor of the army has hitherto prompted in many quarters the refusal to reopen the Dreyfus case. To reopen it would be to question the honesty of the men in control. Till now that has been a tenable though absurd contention, but since Colonel Henry's confession and General Boladefire's resignation the vindication of the army requires a reopening of the Dreyfus case.

A REVULSION OF POPULAR FEELING. From The Boston Journal.

From The Boston Journal.

The French are a generous people, however susceptible they may be to prejudice and to gusts of passion, and they will not be able to endure the thought of Captain Dreyfus wearing his life out in disgrace and imprisonment on Devil's Isle when there is good reason for thinking him inaccent. The Gallic temperament, being what it is, it would not be surprising if the startling episode of the Henry confession and suicide were to be followed by incidents even more spectacular and tragic.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS LIKELY. From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

No reasonable judgment can be passed upon the present aspect of the Dreyfus case; developments must be awaited before it can be determined whether or not M. Cavaignac is right in his present contention that the forgery of one of the documents bearing upon the matter in no way affects the genuineness of any or an of the others, but these developments are likely to follow in quick succession.

THE FORGER THE POPULAR HERO. From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Dreyfus may be brought back from Devil's Island. It is possible that in the end he will be measured for a new uniform, though he can never carry again the sword broken before his face in the presence of a multitude. But he is hated in France no less than before. The soldier who cut his throat is regarded as a martyr—Parisian heads are uncovered in the presence of a dead forger. WHAT THE FORGERY INDICATES.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Although the confession and suicide of Colonel Henry do not prove the innocence of Dreyfus, they lead to the belief that the forgery which has been discovered was committed to cover up other work of a similar character which may have led to the conviction of Dreyfus.